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Pseudorabies Eradication

State-Federal-Industry Program Standards

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PART I

DEFINITIONS

Accredited veterinarian. A veterinarian approved by the **Deputy Administrator** of Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, to perform functions required by cooperative State-Federal animal disease control and eradication programs.

Administrator. The Administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any other official of the Service to whom authority has been delegated or may be delegated to act in his stead.

Approved all class market. A livestock market approved by the **Deputy Administrator** where breeding, feeding, and slaughter swine are sold in accordance with Federal interstate regulations and applicable provisions of the Program Standards.

Approved feeder pig market. A livestock market approved by the **Deputy Administrator** where only feeder pigs from the following herds of origin are accepted for sale in accordance with Federal interstate regulations and applicable provisions of the Program Standards:

1. Pseudorabies qualified negative herd
2. Pseudorabies monitored herd
3. Official 30-day pseudorabies serologic test of each animal
4. From a Stage III, IV, or V State.

Approved slaughter market. A livestock market approved by the **Deputy Administrator** at which shipments of slaughter swine only are permitted in accordance with applicable State and Federal regulations. No swine may be released from an **Approved slaughter market** unless consigned directly to another **Approved slaughter market**, a **Recognized slaughtering establishment** for immediate slaughter, or a **Quarantined feedlot.**

Breeding herd. All swine over 6 months of age.

Certificate. An official document issued for and prior to interstate movement of swine not known to be infected or exposed to pseudorabies by a Veterinary Services representative, a State representative, or an **Accredited veterinarian**, which states: (1) the number and description of the swine to be moved; (2) the swine to be moved are not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies; (3) the purpose for which the swine are to be moved; (4) the points of origin and destination; (5) the consignor and consignee; and (6) additional information as required by applicable State and Federal laws and regulations.

Common ground. The ground, areas, buildings, and equipment commonly shared by any specific group or groups of livestock.

Deputy Administrator. The Deputy Administrator, Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, or any other Veterinary Services official to whom authority has been delegated to act in his stead.

Direct shipment. Movement without unloading en route, without contact with swine of lesser pseudorabies status, and without contact with **Infected or exposed livestock.**

Exposed livestock. Any livestock that have been in contact with an animal infected with pseudorabies, including all livestock in a **Known infected herd,** except that livestock, other than swine, that have not been exposed to a clinical case of the disease for a period of 10 consecutive days shall no longer be considered to be **Exposed.**

Exposed swine. Any swine that have been in contact with an animal infected with pseudorabies, including all swine in a known infected herd.

Farm of origin. A farm where the swine were born, or on which they have resided for at least 90 consecutive days immediately prior to movement.

Infected livestock. Any livestock determined to be infected with pseudorabies by an **Official pseudorabies epidemiologist** whose diagnosis is supported by **Official pseudorabies test** results.

Interstate. From any State into or through any other State.

Intrastate. Within a State.

Isolation. Separation of swine by a physical barrier in such a manner that they do not have access to the other swine's body, excrement, or discharges; do not share a building with a common ventilation system; and are not within 10 feet.

Known infected herd. Any herd in which any swine have been determined to be infected with pseudorabies by an **Official pseudorabies epidemiologist.**

Licensed pseudorabies vaccine. Any pseudorabies virus vaccine produced under license from the Secretary of Agriculture under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of March 4, 1913, and any legislation amendatory thereof (21 U.S.C. 151 et seq.).

Livestock. Swine, cattle, sheep, and goats.

Moved. Shipped, transported, or otherwise moved; or delivered or received for movement by land, water, or air.

National Pseudorabies Control Board. A board which reviews requests by States for pseudorabies eradication program status according to the Program Standards and makes recommendations to Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services, for program stage designation. Currently, this is a six-member board composed of two representatives each from the United States Animal Health Association, the National Pork Producers Council, and the Livestock Conservation Institute, appointed by the respective presidents of those organizations.

Official pseudorabies epidemiologist. A State or federally employed veterinarian designated by the **State animal health official** and **Veterinarian in charge** to investigate and diagnose suspected pseudorabies in livestock. The **Official pseudorabies epidemiologist** is expected to have had special training in the diagnosis and epidemiology of pseudorabies which will provide

the unique qualifications demanded by the position.

Official pseudorabies herd cleanup plan. A plan to eliminate pseudorabies from a swine herd, developed by an **official pseudorabies epidemiologist** in consultation with the herd owner and his or her veterinary practitioner, when applicable, which is mutually acceptable to those parties and which is then approved by the **State animal health official.**

Official pseudorabies serologic test (OPRST). Any test approved by the **Deputy Administrator** for diagnosis of pseudorabies conducted to determine the presence or absence of pseudorabies antibodies in a laboratory approved by the **Deputy Administrator** and listed in 9 CFR, Part 85.1.

Official pseudorabies test. Any test for the diagnosis of pseudorabies approved by the **Deputy Administrator**, conducted in a laboratory approved by the **Deputy Administrator**, and listed in 9 CFR, Part 85.1.

Official pseudorabies vaccine. Any vaccine produced under license from the Secretary of Agriculture under the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of March 4, 1913, and any legislation amendatory thereof (21 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) and approved by the **Deputy Administrator.**

Official random sample test. A sampling procedure utilizing official pseudorabies serologic tests which provides a 95-percent probability of detecting infection in a herd in which at least 10 percent of the swine are seropositive for pseudorabies. Each segregated group of swine on an individual premises must be considered a separate herd and sampled as follows:

Less than 100 head	- test 25
100-200 head	- test 27
201-999 head	- test 28
1,000 and over	- test 29

Oversight Committee, National Pork Producers Council. A committee of pork producers, constituted as determined by the National Pork Producers Council and calling on such scientific experts as needed, which shall review the national program and the expenditure of Federal funds for the program at least annually. The Committee will also review, in advance, allocations of Federal funds for any national surveillance program to the various States and make recommendations to the Deputy Administrator of Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, as it deems appropriate.

Permit. An official document issued for and prior to the interstate shipment of pseudorabies infected or exposed swine by a Veterinary Services representative, State representative, or **Accredited veterinarian** which states: (1) the number of swine to be moved; (2) the purpose for which the swine are to be moved; (3) the points of origin and destination; (4) the consignor and consignee; and (5) additional information required by applicable State and Federal regulations. States may adopt an owner/shipper statement in lieu of this permit.

Prevalence. The number of known infected herds in the State as of the date of the application for Stage III status, divided by the number of swine herds in the State as determined by the Agriculture Statistics Board, USDA.

Pseudorabies. The contagious, infectious, and communicable disease of livestock and other animals also known as Aujeszky's disease, mad itch, or infectious bulbar paralysis.

Pseudorabies monitored feeder pig herd. A swine breeding herd that has been sampled and tested negative by an **Official pseudorabies serologic test** during the last 12 months at the following rate:

10 head - test all
11-35 head - test 10
36 or more - test 30 percent or 30, whichever is less

Tested breeding swine to be selected at random from all age groups, including herd boars, all groups to be proportionately represented.

Pseudorabies restricted feeder pig market. A market especially designated by the **State animal health official** to handle shipments of feeder pigs from premises under pseudorabies quarantine. Sales are limited to **Quarantined feedlots. Pseudorabies restricted feeder pig markets** are restricted to handling intrastate shipments of pseudorabies quarantined swine only.

Pseudorabies vaccinate. Any swine that have been vaccinated with a USDA-licensed pseudorabies vaccine.

Quarantined feedlot. A premises where pseudorabies infected or exposed swine are fed under the supervision and control of the **State animal health official** and from which such swine are moved directly to a **Recognized slaughtering establishment** or directly through no more than one slaughter market and then directly to a **Recognized slaughtering establishment.**

Quarantined herd. A herd in which pseudorabies infected or exposed swine are bred, reared, or fed under the supervision and control of the **State animal health official** and from which swine are moved directly to a **Recognized slaughtering establishment, Pseudorabies restricted feeder pig market, Quarantined feedlot,** or directly through no more than two slaughter markets and then directly to a **Recognized slaughtering establishment** or **Quarantined feedlot.**

Recognized slaughtering establishment. A slaughtering establishment operated under the provisions of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) or a State-inspected slaughtering establishment.

State. Any State or Territory of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Northern Mariana Islands.

State animal health official. The State official who is responsible for the livestock and poultry disease control and eradication programs in the official's State, or his designated representative.

State pseudorabies committee. An appointed advisory committee composed of swine producers, animal scientists, State and Federal regulatory officials, and other representatives of the swine industry. The responsibilities of the committee include:

A. Inform and educate all segments of the State swine industry regarding pseudorabies eradication activities.

B. Review the State pseudorabies eradication program and make recommendations to State and Federal animal health officials and, as appropriate, consult with State officials in the areas of:

1. Budgeting;

2. Intrastate and interstate regulations, including use of vaccine;

3. Movement through the program stages.

C. Maintain liaison with other States and with the national pseudorabies eradication program through the National Pork Producers Council, Livestock Conservation Institute, and Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

State representative. A person regularly employed in animal health work by a State and who is authorized by the State to perform the functions involved or under a cooperative agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture.

Surveillance index. Refers to the percentage of a population of sows and boars sampled, multiplied by the percentage of positive swine traced to the farm of origin. When no positive swine are found, then the surveillance index will be the percentage of a population of sows and boars sampled.

Swine not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies. All swine except those which are part of a **Known infected herd** or are known to have been exposed to pseudorabies.

Veterinarian in charge. The veterinary official of Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture, who is assigned by the **Deputy Administrator** to supervise and perform official animal health work of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in the State concerned.

Veterinary Services. Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Veterinary Services representative. A person employed by Veterinary Services, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services, United States Department of Agriculture, who is authorized to perform official pseudorabies eradication activities.

PART II

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

A. Supervision of the Cooperative State-Federal Pseudorabies Eradication Program

The Cooperative State-Federal Pseudorabies Eradication Program must be supervised by full-time animal health veterinarians employed by the State or Federal Government.

B. Entering Premises

Persons working on the National Pseudorabies Eradication Program must be authorized by the State to enter premises to carry out program procedures. While on such premises, they must use commonly accepted sanitary procedures to minimize the risk of physically transmitting diseases among groups of livestock on the farm being investigated, as well as to other premises.

C. Providing Services to Livestock Owners

Owners are responsible for handling their animals. Program administrators may contract with accredited veterinarians, paraprofessionals, other State and Federal agencies, or with the management of privately owned firms as needed, to assist State and Federal animal health personnel in collecting blood or tissue samples, in identifying animals, and in performing other program activities.

D. Notifying the Community of Pseudorabies Infected Herds and Quarantined Feedlots

State or Federal program officials should notify swine owners in the immediate community within 30 days after a swine herd has been quarantined for pseudorabies. Program officials should also notify herd owners in the immediate community when they grant approval for a **Quarantined feedlot.** Notification may be by an educational letter emphasizing the importance of taking appropriate actions to protect swine against pseudorabies. When the herd quarantine is released or the approval of the **Quarantined feedlot** is terminated, herd owners should be notified within 30 days by an informational letter.

E. Dealers--Registration and Recordkeeping

The following dealers (individuals or other legal entities) of swine must be registered or licensed with the appropriate State agency:

Dealers who purchase, deal in, or sell swine;
Dealers who act as commission representatives or brokers;
Dealers who operate and conduct an auction where swine are sold.

These dealers must maintain records required by the licensing agency to make it possible for State authorities to trace swine to their herds of origin or destination.

1. **Registering dealers**--After giving due notice and opportunity for a hearing to the dealer involved, the State agency must have the authority to deny an application for registration, or to suspend or cancel the registration, when the agency is satisfied of either or both of the following:

a. There is adequate evidence to establish that the dealer had the intent to violate or circumvent recordkeeping requirements of this section and/or other animal health regulations;

b. The dealer has repeatedly demonstrated failure to keep records adequate to trace his swine sales and purchases.

2. **Keeping records**--Each registered or licensed swine dealer must keep sufficient records of all swine purchased for resale to enable the State agency to satisfactorily trace back those animals to their herds of origin and destination. The records must be kept for a minimum of 2 years.

3. **Dealing with violations**--Provisions must exist so that State animal health officials can institute any action at law or in equity that appears necessary to enforce compliance with dealer registration and recordkeeping requirements. This includes the authority to subpoena appropriate records and/or persons that allegedly violate these minimum standards. The appropriate State officials must also have authority to petition the local court that has venue for an order to enforce these subpoenas.

F. Administrative Review of Program Activities

Appropriate Veterinary Services personnel will review State pseudorabies program progress on an ongoing basis to ensure compliance with the Program Standards.

G. Application for Program Status

Application for program entry and advancement in status will be jointly signed by the **State animal health official** and **Veterinarian in charge**, and be submitted to the **Deputy Administrator.** The application shall be reviewed by the National Pseudorabies Control Board prior to a final decision by the **Deputy Administrator.**

PART III

PROGRAM STAGES AND REQUIREMENTS

STAGE 1 - PREPARATION

This is the initial program stage in which the basic procedures to control and eradicate pseudorabies are developed.

A. To qualify for Stage 1 recognition, the application for program status shall provide documentation that the following standards are met:

1. A **State pseudorabies committee** has been formed and is functioning;

2. Plans are formulated for a reliable system of determining pseudorabies prevalence in the State swine population, which may include:

a. Mandatory reporting of suspected pseudorabies by producers, veterinarians, and laboratories;

b. Change of ownership test requirements;

c. Collection of blood samples from sows and boars at swine markets, slaughter establishments, or farms. Emphasis is given to pseudorabies testing of blood samples which are collected for other purposes, e.g., brucellosis validation, disease diagnosis, exhibition requirements, etc.

3. State officials and/or industry representatives have or are actively seeking legislation and regulatory authority to:

a. Participate in a cooperative Industry-State-Federal pseudorabies eradication program;

b. Require reporting of suspected pseudorabies by producers, veterinarians, laboratories, etc., to the **State animal health official**;

c. Conduct diagnostic and epidemiologic investigations of suspected pseudorabies;

d. Quarantine premises on which pseudorabies is confirmed;

e. Trace purchases and sales of swine to and from quarantined premises and inspect and collect diagnostic specimens from such swine;

f. Regulate shipments of breeding swine, feeder pigs, and slaughter swine within and into the State;

g. Control the use of pseudorabies vaccines;

h. Control disposal of dead animals.

4. A system for distribution of pseudorabies program literature to producers and other interested groups is developed and functioning.

5. Applicable Federal pseudorabies regulations are enforced.

6. A State progress report is produced quarterly.

The States will prepare a quarterly report of pseudorabies eradication activities and submit it to Veterinary Services (VS) for tabulation and distribution of a National Pseudorabies Eradication Program Progress Report. Veterinary Services shall make reports as requested and at least annually to the Oversight Committee, National Pork Producers Council, on program progress, program operation, and use of Federal funds, including, but not limited to, the operation of any national slaughter surveillance program.

B. Duration of Status

A State will retain its Stage 1 status indefinitely, provided it continues to meet the requirements of Stage 1 or until it meets the requirements of a subsequent stage.

STAGE II

CONTROL

In this stage, a State may continue to participate with Veterinary Services on a cooperative basis. The goals of this stage are to determine which herds are infected with pseudorabies and to begin herd cleanup.

A. To qualify for Stage II recognition, the application for program status shall provide documentation that the following standards are met:

1. Stage I standards are implemented;

2. A surveillance program has been implemented to find infected herds based on testing sows and boars at slaughter, on the farm, or at first point of concentration.

3. Swine movements into the State are controlled as follows:

a. Breeding swine not known to be infected or exposed to pseudorabies must:

(i) Pass a negative 30-day **Official pseudorabies serologic test** within 30 days prior to interstate shipment;

or

(ii) Originate in a **Pseudorabies qualified negative herd**;

or

(iii) Be shipped directly from the **Farm of origin** in a Stage IV or Free State; or

(iv) Originate in a **Pseudorabies qualified negative herd** or have passed a negative **Official pseudorabies serologic test** within 30 days prior to sale at an **Approved all class market** and are released under State quarantine for isolation and retest in 30-60 days at the importer's expense.

b. Feeder pigs not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies and not mingled with or exposed to swine of lesser or unknown status must:

(i) Pass a negative **Official pseudorabies serologic test** within 30 days prior to interstate shipment;

or

(ii) Originate in a **Pseudorabies qualified negative herd**;

or

(iii) Originate in a **Pseudorabies monitored feeder pig herd**;

or

(iv) Be shipped directly from the **Farm of origin** in a Stage III, IV, or Free State;

or

(v) Be sold at an **Approved all class market** or **approved slaughter market** and imported for feeding in a **Quarantined feedlot**;

or

(vi) Be sold at an **Approved feeder pig market** and imported for feeding without restriction.

c. Slaughter hogs:

(i) Swine not known to be infected with or exposed to pseudorabies may move as follows:

-1- Directly to a **Recognized slaughter establishment;**

or

-2- Directly to an **Approved slaughter market or Approved all class market** and then directly to another **Approved slaughter market** or a **Recognized slaughter establishment or Quarantined feedlot;**

or

-3- Directly to an **Approved slaughter market** and then to a **Quarantined feedlot.**

ii) Infected or exposed swine may move:

-1- Directly to a **Recognized slaughter establishment** or directly to two **Approved slaughter markets** and then directly to a **Recognized slaughter establishment;**

when

-2- The carrier transporting pseudorabies infected or exposed slaughter swine is cleaned and disinfected before it is used to transport nonslaughter swine or feedstuffs within the following 30 days;

and

-3- Additional State of destination swine identification requirements and regulations are followed.

4. Intrastate movements are controlled as necessary to meet State needs.

B. Voluntary Herd Cleanup

Owners desiring to eliminate herd infections may utilize one of the basic strategies as published by Livestock Conservation Institute (Swine Pseudorabies Eradication Guidelines, Appendix 1).

C. Duration of Status

A State will retain its Stage II status indefinitely, provided it continues to meet the requirements of Stage II or until it meets the requirements of a subsequent stage.

STAGE III

MANDATORY HERD CLEANUP

In this stage, infected herd cleanup becomes mandatory. The State pseudorabies committee shall provide time limits on developing and completing official pseudorabies herd cleanup plans. An Official Pseudorabies Epidemiologist will consult with the herd owner and his or her veterinary practitioner, when applicable, to develop a mutually acceptable official pseudorabies herd cleanup plan based on the strategies outlined in Livestock Conservation Institute Swine Pseudorabies Eradication Guidelines. The attending accredited veterinarian should play a major role in selecting and implementing herd plans. Pseudorabies prevalence in the affected community must be determined for all groups of swine, including swine in feedlots.

A. To qualify for Stage III recognition, the application for program status shall provide documentation as follows:

1. The standards of Stage II are implemented and, with the endorsement of the **State pseudorabies committee,** the **State animal health official** is implementing mandatory herd cleanup programs.

2. **Epidemiology**

a. Swine movements into and out of infected premises or premises suspected of being infected are traced, and the status of receiving and source herds is appropriately established by either a test of all breeding swine or an **Official random sample test.**

b. All swine units, including feedlots within a 1.5-mile radius of infected premises, are monitored either by a test of all breeding swine or by an **Official random sample test.**

c. The State demonstrates a **Prevalence** of not more than 1 percent, based on surveillance testing that meets the requirements of section 3, below.

3. **Surveillance**

At least 10 percent of the breeding swine population is surveyed annually using an **Official pseudorabies serologic test** with 80-percent successful traceback of seropositives to the **Farm of origin,** or testing and traceback to achieve a surveillance index of 0.08. Current statistics of the Agricultural Statistics Board, USDA, on breeding swine populations will be used to calculate surveillance data. This surveillance program must be random and must be representative of all herds in the State. Tests on swine from premises currently known to be infected may not be included in totals to meet the requirements of this section.

4. **Vaccination**

Vaccination may be permitted by the **State animal health official** as part of an approved herd plan and in area control programs.

B. During Stage III:

1. Information and education efforts are intensified.

2. The effectiveness of regulations is monitored and enforcement strengthened as necessary.

3. Industry commitment for program advancement is secured.

4. Epidemiologic evaluation of program activities is utilized.

C. Disposition of Herds

When only a few known infected herds remain in the State, mandatory depopulation of herds whose owners have been unable or unwilling to eliminate pseudorabies infection may be considered.

D. Duration of Status

A State will retain its Stage III status indefinitely provided it continues to meet the requirements of Stage III or until it meets the requirements of a subsequent stage.

STAGE IV

SURVEILLANCE

To qualify for Stage IV recognition, the following requirements shall be met:

A. Application for program status shall demonstrate that the standards of Stage III are in effect, and shall document that:

1. There is no known infection in the State and the surveillance program required for Stage III has been in effect for at least 2 years.

2. The State has and enforces regulatory authority requiring **Farm of origin** identification of cull sows and boars.

3. No new cases of pseudorabies were confirmed during the year prior to application for Stage IV status, except those which resulted from out-of-State importation with no spread to additional premises.

B. The surveillance program required for Stage III must be continued at the same rate.

C. A slaughter hog surveillance program which includes feedlots must be conducted.

D. Vaccination is prohibited except by permission of the State animal health official as part of an approved herd cleanup plan.

E. Swine import requirements are as follows:

1. Slaughter swine

a. Infected or exposed swine may be shipped into a Stage IV State only on permit directly to a **Recognized slaughter establishment** or to an **Approved slaughter market.**

b. Imports of slaughter swine from Stage 0-III States are permitted only to a **Recognized slaughter establishment** or an **Approved slaughter market.**

2. Breeding swine

a. Direct shipment from a Stage IV or V State, or

b. Direct shipment from a **Qualified negative herd** in any State, or

c. Negative **Official pseudorabies serologic test** within 30 days prior to shipment with quarantine, isolation, and retest at destination in 30-60 days following importation.

3. Feeder pigs

a. Direct shipment from a **Farm of origin** or a market in a Stage IV or V State, or

b. Direct shipment from a **Qualified negative herd.**

F. Intrastate swine movements--no restrictions.

G. Duration of Status

A State will retain its Stage IV status indefinitely provided it continues to meet the requirements of Stage IV or until it meets the requirements of Stage V. In the event of a confirmed case of pseudorabies, the State will revert to Stage III status until 60 days following cleanup of the last known infected herd.

STAGE V

FREE

This is the stage in which a State is declared pseudorabies free.

A. To qualify for this final surveillance stage, the application for program status shall provide evidence that the State is implementing the standards of Stage IV.

B. In addition, the State must document that:

1. The State has been free of pseudorabies for 1 year since recognition of Stage IV status.

2. Breeding herd surveillance continues at a rate sufficient to provide a Surveillance index of 0.04.

3. Swine imports are controlled as follows:

a. Slaughter swine--same as Stage IV;

b. Breeding swine--same as Stage IV;

c. Feeder pigs--same as Stage IV .

4. Vaccination is not permitted.

5. Intrastate swine movements--no restrictions.

C. Duration of Status

A State will retain its Stage V status indefinitely provided it continues to meet the requirements of Stage V. In the event of a confirmed outbreak of pseudorabies, the State will revert to Stage IV status until 1 year following cleanup of the last known infected herd.

PART IV

PARTICIPATION IN HERD PLANS AND RELEASE OF QUARANTINES

Subpart I - The Qualified Pseudorabies Negative Herd

A. Qualified pseudorabies negative herd status is attained by subjecting all swine over 6 months of age to an official pseudorabies serologic test and finding all swine so tested negative. The herd must not have been a known infected herd within the past 30 days. A minimum of 90 percent of the swine in the herd must have been on the premises and a part of the herd for at least 60 days prior to the qualifying official pseudorabies serologic test, or have entered directly from another qualified pseudorabies negative herd.

B. Qualified pseudorabies negative herd status is maintained by subjecting all swine over 6 months of age in the herd to an official pseudorabies serologic test at least once each year (this must be accomplished by testing 25 percent of swine over 6 months of age every 80 to 105 days and finding all swine so tested negative, or by testing 10 percent of the swine over 6 months of age each month and finding all swine so tested negative). All swine intended to be added to a qualified pseudorabies negative herd shall be isolated until they have been found negative by an official pseudorabies serologic test, conducted 30 days or more after the swine have been placed in isolation; except:

1. Swine from a herd of unknown status, which must be tested negative by an official pseudorabies serologic test not more than 30 days prior to movement, with a second test in isolation at least 30 days after movement (this provision to be added to CFR);

2. Swine intended to be added to a qualified pseudorabies negative herd directly from another qualified pseudorabies negative herd may be added without isolation or testing;

and

3. Swine intended to be added to a qualified pseudorabies negative herd from another qualified pseudorabies negative herd, but with interim contact with swine other than those from a single qualified pseudorabies negative herd, shall be isolated until they have been found negative to an official pseudorabies serologic test, conducted 30 days or more after the swine have been placed in isolation;

and

4. Swine returned to the herd after contact with swine other than those from a single qualified pseudorabies negative herd shall be isolated until the swine have been found negative to an official pseudorabies serologic test conducted 30 days or more after the swine have been placed in isolation.

C. If on a qualifying official pseudorabies serologic test or any subsequent official pseudorabies test, any swine are tested positive, qualified pseudorabies negative herd status is suspended until the infection status of the herd is determined as follows:

1. An investigation is immediately conducted of the suspected pseudorabies by an official pseudorabies epidemiologist.

2. The official pseudorabies epidemiologist will consider the following factors in determining the presence or absence of pseudorabies in the herd:

a. The specific titers of positive swine;

b. The percentage and number of titered swine;

c. The vaccination history of titered swine:

d. Proximity and pseudorabies infection status of neighboring herds;

e. The possibility of laboratory or sample identification error;

f. Other pertinent herd history and clinical signs.

3. Based on the above information obtained by the official pseudorabies epidemiologist, a final determination of infection status will be made; however, before qualified pseudorabies negative herd status may be attained or maintained, all seropositive swine must either:

a. Be sold for slaughter and a complete herd test at least 30 days later must be negative; or

b. Pass a negative official pseudorabies serologic test.

D. Breeding stock sales centers operated by breeding companies, in which breeding animals are collected from Qualified negative herds, must test monthly 10 percent of the swine that have been on the premises 14 days or longer.

Subpart II - Quarantine Release Procedures

A. A herd of swine shall no longer be classified as a known infected herd when no livestock or other animals on the premises have shown clinical signs of pseudorabies after removal of the positive swine, and:

1. All swine have been removed from the premises; the premises were cleaned and disinfected under official supervision with a disinfectant approved by Veterinary Services for such use; and the premises have been maintained free of swine for 30 days or a period of time determined adequate by an official pseudorabies epidemiologist.

or

2. All swine positive to an official pseudorabies serologic test have been removed from the premises and all swine, except suckling pigs, remaining are subjected to an official pseudorabies serologic test and found negative 30 days or more after removal of all swine positive to an official pseudorabies serologic test.

or

3. All swine positive to an official pseudorabies serologic test have been removed from the premises; all breeding swine which remain in the herd and a 28-head random sample of grower-finishing swine over 2 months of age are subjected to an official pseudorabies serologic test and found negative 30 days or more after removal of swine positive to an official pseudorabies serologic test. A second test at least 30 days after the first is required if the State is in Stage III or IV of the pseudorabies program.

or

4. (Stage I and II only) All swine present on the date the quarantine was imposed have been removed and there have been no clinical signs in the herd for at least 6 months. Two successive official random sample tests of the new breeding herd, conducted at least 90 days apart, have been determined by the official pseudorabies epidemiologist to reveal no infection, and two successive official random sample tests of progeny at least 4 months of age, conducted at least 90 days apart, are negative. Herds removed from quarantine by this provision are required to be tested negative by official random sample test 1 year later.

REFERENCES

1. "Pseudorabies Herd Plan Manual." Livestock Conservation Institute.

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